

ocrat is essential to draw Democratic support to a coalition government. The letter in Commissioner Wallis's behalf, setting forth his qualifications and the principles for which he stands, was sent to the committee by the Joint Wallis committee, consisting of E. A. Kellie, Alfred Nicholson, J. A. Campbell, Alexander Cunningham, J. V. Davenport, Stuart G. Gibney and Michael Kley.

JUDGE YOUNG SELECTED.

Will Be Republican Nominee for Supreme Court Justice.

Judge Frank L. Young of Westchester County Court, who has been in the line of the Republican nominee for Supreme Court Justice to succeed Justice Isaac W. Mills of Mount Vernon, a member of the Appellate Division, when a judicial nominating convention meets in White Plains in September, according to Republicans of the Ninth Judicial District.

After serving one year of a fourteen year term, which was given him out of honor for his work upon the bench, Justice Mills will retire because he reaches the age limit of 70 this fall.

PORTO RICO TO SPEND \$4,000,000 ON SCHOOLS

General Budget Largest Ever Approved in Island.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 23.—Out of a budget of \$10,000,000 passed by the recent Legislature, and just approved by Acting Gov. Benito, a little more than \$4,000,000 is set aside for the public schools of the island. This is \$1,000,000 more than the last school budget and \$2,000,000 more than ever appropriated for education in any one year.

The budget is the largest ever approved. Including bond issues and direct appropriations, the Legislature has authorized expenditures of \$20,000,000, but several of the projects involving large sums may be vetoed by the Governor. Among the bond issues authorized were those for \$2,000,000 for the extending of a railroad around the island, \$1,000,000 for an insular bank, \$2,000,000 for extension and improvement bonds and \$1,000,000 for rural schools.

A new income tax law provides a normal tax rate of 3 per cent. for both individual and corporate incomes and limits the additional income tax to 15 per cent. for individuals and 20 per cent. for corporations.

The law provides that "additional returns" may be filed where revisions are necessary for the insular Government purchase steamships from the United States Shipping Board to provide better transportation for the island.

DECLARES INDIGESTION CHIEF DIVORCE CAUSE

DALLAS, Tex., July 23.—Judge W. S. Simkins of the faculty of the law school of the University of Texas, declares that the chief cause of marital trouble and divorce decrees is indigestion and wants all young women to study home economics. Although Judge Simkins has for more than thirty years been training embryo lawyers of Texas at the university, he is quite willing that legal practice be limited to reduction in the number of divorce decrees. "I am not a doctor," said Judge Simkins with a smile, "but I can tell you that a man whose liver is out of order."

And thus he advises young women harboring serious doubts as to the single blessedness of man to learn first of all the art of producing gastronomical harmony by good cooking.

"Incapability of temper is nothing but a disease," said the judge, "and food and disorders of the stomach. Shortly after marriage, romantic love is much less important to a man than the edibility of his wife. Man is a comfort loving animal, and love without comfort is impossible. When we come home from business in the afternoon we do not want to find our homes unwelcoming and dusty. Our wives should be ready for dinner cold and unpalatable food. In such families as that you cannot expect to find concord long. And, therefore, it seems to me that all women should receive some of the old time training in domestic art."

Since Judge Simkins is known as the man who fired the first shot of the Civil War, at Fort Sumter, and was one of the organizers of the Ku Klux Klan, his life cannot be called one of unbroken calm. He declares, however, that he has been singularly happy and satisfied in his life. "The fact that his wife was the best housekeeper he ever saw," he says.

"The happiest home," he says, "are those in which one finds the best housekeepers. My experience has taught me that the best domestic management is the best insurance against divorce. My advice to young men is to find graduates of home economics before they take any marriage vows. To young ladies, I say, 'Learn domestic economy, and you will have a simple method to find the husband upon whom to practise what you have learned.'"

3 LITERS OF WINE MARK ROTHENBURG FESTIVAL

ROTHENBURG, Bavaria, July 23.—Thousands of visitors gathered at Rothenburg this year to witness the historical festival "The Master Draught," which is given annually in celebration of the preservation of the historic old town from destruction when Tilly captured it in 1631, after the surrender and retirement of Gustavus Adolphus's forces which cooperated with the villagers.

After the Passion Play, which is given every ten years at Oberammergau, the Rothenburg festival is probably the best known of all the Bavarian folkplays. Nearly all the 7,000 inhabitants of the picturesque walled town participate in the brilliant festival, which continues throughout most of the day.

The play opens in the valleys surrounding the fortified city. By degrees the actors make their way to the city gates, enter the narrow streets and finally terminate the performance in the City Hall, where Burgomaster Neusch saved the town from destruction by taking three liters of wine at once draught in response to the challenge of Tilly.

Every day at noon the residents of Rothenburg are reminded of Burgomaster Neusch's feat. When the great town clock strikes the hour of 12, the two doors beside the timepiece open and life sized figures of Tilly and Neusch appear. The Burgomaster lifts a goblet to his lips, and when it is empty the two figures disappear.

OUTING FOR FORTY SOLDIERS.

Mitchell Post of Legion to Entertain Wounded Men.

The John Purroy Mitchell Post No. 208 of the American Legion has arranged an outing for forty wounded soldiers of the Polyvalle Hospital at a beautiful country place in Westchester county, where luncheon will be served.

Everything has been provided for the men except the transportation. Mr. W. K. Keenan, chairman of the hospital committee, of the post, has made a public appeal to owners of automobiles to loan their motors to the committee between half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon and half-past 5 in the afternoon of that day. Persons willing to take part in the outing may send their names to Miss M. Melchner, Post Office box 159, Station D.

IRISH PEACE OFFER APPROVED BY MANY

Supporters in New York Would Allow De Valera to Decide Question.

SEE HOPE FOR FUTURE

Believe Complete Freedom Will Come Later if Plan Is Accepted.

ISSUE IS UP TO ULSTER

Need of Reaching Compromise Is Strongly Stressed by Adherents.

The proposals of the British Government for peace in Ireland, as announced yesterday morning in a despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, are looked upon generally with a feeling of satisfaction by supporters of the Irish cause in this city.

Representatives of all shades of opinion on the Irish question, with few exceptions, were hopeful that the proposals will prove to be the basis of permanent peace. It is felt that the fact of independence virtually has been accomplished by the proposed removal of all restrictions on Ireland except those regarding decisions on war and peace, armed forces and foreign relations. Some of the more radical leaders of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, while insisting that they will be satisfied with nothing short of absolute independence for Ireland, nevertheless are willing to leave the decision in the hands of De Valera and his colleagues, in whom they have complete confidence.

Most of the Irish supporters are keeping to their original attitude that the elected representatives of Ireland should be left unhindered to carry on their negotiations as they see fit and that no effort should be made in this country to influence their decisions. Though mindful of the many obstacles still standing in the way of a final settlement, the sentiment here is decidedly hopeful.

Supports Representatives.

Morgan J. O'Brien, for many years known as a hearty sympathizer with the cause of Irish freedom, said last night that while the exact terms of the proposed settlement are not known, he was willing to stand behind the representatives of the Irish themselves.

"I think the settlement among Americans of Irish descent," said Judge O'Brien, "is that any settlement which the Irish themselves agree to will be satisfactory. In fact, the question ought to be settled by the Irish themselves and not on this side."

"All intelligent people, I believe, are anxious for some permanent peace, not only for Ireland, but for the rest of humanity. All who love Ireland and humanity will be delighted with a settlement, but it would be a mistake to expect that the Irish will view the settlement as they do. The Irish are not men on the other side, who are in actual touch with affairs and are sure of the feeling of Ireland. But I do know this: If a settlement is reached with Lloyd George and the British Empire and it is a final peace Ireland and the entire white race will be the winners."

He Favors Acceptance.

One of the most outspoken opinions came from the Rev. John L. Belford, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Nativity, Madison avenue and Madison street, Brooklyn, who said the proposals should be accepted.

"I am not in a position to speak for the Irish people," said the Rev. Mr. Belford, "but I believe that the proposals are the ones best able to judge what is best for themselves. Personally, I think I would accept the offer. I have always believed that a dominion form of government would be ideal for Ireland. I hope the Irish people will not stand out for anything that will stand in the way of peace. I think they should accept any sort of a reasonable offer that will bring about peace. I believe that some sort of compromise should be made with Ulster, if possible, to bring Ulster in. Ulster cannot get along economically without the rest of Ireland. By all means, let any reasonable offer now that will bring peace be accepted and leave to the future any further demands in the hope that what is right and just will prevail."

The importance of a settlement with Ulster was stressed by Lawrence Godkin, who for many years has kept in close touch with the Irish situation.

"It is all a question of Sir James Craig and Ulster," said Mr. Godkin. "I believe the proposals of Lloyd George, as reported in THE NEW YORK HERALD, form a reasonable basis for settlement, and I believe south Ireland will accept them. But Ulster has got to come in, and there comes the hitch of the whole thing."

Stands Out for Republic.

John Jerome Rooney, lawyer and member of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, demanded the national council of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, said that while it might be "better to have one chain than ten," he was opposed to accepting anything short of a republic.

"Personally, I am not in favor of waiving the idea of a republic," said Mr. Rooney. "The representatives of Ireland should be left free to pass on these proposals as they see fit, of course, but the idea of separate nationality has become so firmly fixed in my mind and in the minds of many others here that I don't think any substitute for sovereign independence would be acceptable."

"One chain around the neck of Ireland is not as bad as ten chains, but my idea of a nation is that it should have no chains at all. The fact that all groups are trying to bring about a peace is good, but peace without the attainment of one's object is not good. I shall continue to hope that some time Ireland may have the absolute right to fix its own Government."

Father Francis P. Duffy, rector of the Holy Cross Church and chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Infantry, said:

"I am reluctant to express my opinion regarding dominion home rule because the Irish constitutional party, to which I have belonged almost all of my life, has been fooled so many times by the English that I prefer to wait until such time as home rule is actually put into effect."

The Irish should be very careful in accepting good will on the part of the British Government, I would rather leave it to the people of Ireland—De Valera and the others. I will abide by their decision."

FRANCE DISPLAYING ALARM; NATION NEEDS MORE BABIES

Birth Rate Among Foreigners Is Greater Than Native Average—Change in Laws Is Now Being Planned to Make Naturalization Easier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, July 24.

France's decreasing population, which since ten years before the war has caused alarm in this country, is again demanding the attention of experts, and they are trying to determine a method which will keep this victorious nation in the ranks of the great Powers numerically as well as morally and militarily. Although the last census showed considerable improvement, with Alsace and Lorraine included, the number of foreigners in France increased to nearly a million and a half, or more than 2 per cent. of France's total population. At the present time this is insufficient, but as the birth rate among the foreigners here is greater than the French average it is beginning to be feared that the next generation may find aliens in a position to contest French supremacy in France.

Of course, it is realized here that the best method of overcoming this possibility is to increase the French birth rate, but all health, hygiene and purification propaganda so far has been in vain in this direction. As a result, it is now being proposed to revise radically the French naturalization laws, and in such a manner that every child born in France, regardless of the nationality of its parents, shall automatically become a French citizen and subject eventually to French military service.

This would abolish the accepted practice of declaring foreign nationality at the consulate of the country of which the child's parents were citizens or subjects, and if it were applied, as it is now suggested, to every youth under 20 years of age, undoubtedly it would affect thousands of young Americans here.

The law is hardly to become retroactive, however, as it would bring on a conflict with the United States and other Governments which have accepted these youths as their citizens. On the other hand, it is regarded here as certain that next year will see a change in the French naturalization laws and that it will be made easier for foreigners who have abandoned their native land to become citizens here.

Special clauses, it was said, would be placed in the bill to enable all peoples of the harassed nations of Central Europe and the Balkans, as well as Russian refugees, to take out voting papers after a year's residence and good conduct in France, while foreigners marrying French girls and who decide to remain in France may have to accept naturalization or be subject to a special tax.

NORTHERN IRELAND SEES PEACE FOR IRELAND

Continued from First Page.

be acceptable to the South of Ireland. The scheme probably will come out finally on the South African plan, or something very similar. The minds of Sir John and many Irishmen have been working in that direction for some time.

"There is one element which many of the Irish do not appreciate. Some of the best minds of the administering Government of England have been Irish. The Irish have an imagination which serves as a heaven. We want to keep them. Englishmen love individualism, and many Irishmen have found their best opportunities in the British Empire. If we can get a settlement that satisfies the Irish people, I believe Ireland will become a very prosperous country. That is certainly what the great majority of Englishmen desire."

BELFAST SEES VALERA REJECTING PEACE PLAN

Fiscal Control Viewed as Basis of Terms.

By the Associated Press.

BELFAST, Ireland, July 24.—The belief appears general in Belfast that the British Government will not accept the terms of the Irish question, which fall far short of the republicans' ideal.

It may be assumed that the outstanding feature of the governmental offer is fiscal control, which implies Dominionism for Ireland outside the six northern counties. (The south of Ireland has insisted upon no partition.)

The prospects, so far as actions may be judged, are not disconcerting to the northern Cabinet. Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, has left for Scotland with his wife and daughter to join his sons, who now are on holiday there, and John Miller Andrews, Ulster Minister of Labor, who also is president of the Ulster Unionist Labor Association, did not attend the monthly meeting of that body last night. Although not officially stated, it is generally believed here that the Ulster Government has received the most positive guarantees from the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George.

Meanwhile the authorities are taking advantage of the truce to restore normalcy to a normal basis. The North Down Railway, which it was thought would be reopened for traffic already is in operation, and orders have been given on the shortest notice to restart the Glenties line to-morrow.

May Magowan, a thirteen-year-old girl who was shot in the recent rioting here, died yesterday. She was the twenty-second victim of the disorders. Her mother was wounded by the same bullet that struck her.

Constable David Magill, a well known Irish boxer, volunteered to have his blood transfused into the child, but the offer was not accepted.

CHINESE WAR AT END; REVOLT IS PROBABLE

Government at Nankin to Cut Loose From Peking.

CANTON, China, July 24.—A virtual end has come to the war on the Province of Kwangtung waged for several months by Kwangsi militarists under the direction of Inspector General Lu Yung-ting, the Kwangsi war hero.

Troops of the Canton Government are on the point of occupying Nankin, capital of the Province of Kwangsi, and Gen. Lu Yung-ting is reported to have declared his intention of resigning the Inspector-Generalship under which he has been exercising authority on behalf of the Peking Government. This is taken to mean the entire collapse of the Kwangsi military organization.

PEKING, July 21.—The Asiatic News Agency says that Gen. Lu Yung-ting has found his position untenable and has issued a statement declaring his intention of going to Indo-China. This follows the desertion on July 15 of Gen. Shen Hung-yi, commander of the Kwangsi troops.

The agency says that the civil war between the two provinces will soon be ended by an agreement of the Kwangsi party for the establishment of an autonomous government in Kwangsi, which means severance of relations of Kwangsi with Peking.

BLIND VIOLINIST WILL FIGHT DEPORTATION

Italian Medal Winner Scorns Idea of Public Charge.

Giuseppe Camillone, a violinist and composer, who has been blind from birth, is being held at Ellis Island by the immigration regulations which exclude persons liable to become public charges. He will appeal his case to the Secretary of Labor.

Camillone came from Italy to join a brother, Antonio Camilli, who is of Valentinian descent. He is well educated, is familiar with the literature of his own country, and has a special mastery of the violin, which has won him medals. Though his activities in Italy were confined to teaching, he believes that he could readily find a place on the stage if he were allowed to land.

ULSTER WILL INSIST PARLIAMENT STAND

Hopes Valera Will Not Cling to Plan Which Will Affect Status.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 24.—The truce between England and Ireland, which has lasted for a fortnight, is unbroken, and every day gained is regarded as favorable to a peace settlement. There is no sign from Dublin of approval or disapproval of the Government's proposals, but the fact they have not been rejected outright is considered good grounds for hope.

It is said the Government will not insist that the settlement be effected through the machinery of the existing act of Parliament, but will be disposed to consider any plan upon which Ulster and southern Ireland may be able to agree for attaining the desired end.

Almost all the discussion here, however, assumes that Mr. De Valera must be willing to agree to the maintenance of the present status of the Ulster counties, and that these most favorable to Ireland's cause express hope the Irish Republican leader and his friends will see the wisdom of recognizing the reality of throwing away the chance of peace by insisting upon a very plan calculated to disturb Ulster's position. Their view is that time will be on their side in bringing Ulster to cooperation with the south.

It is not yet known whether Mr. De Valera intends to convene the Republican Parliament for the purpose of considering the proposals. The liberation of Countess Markievicz suggests he may be waiting for more such liberations before taking further steps.

POWERS MAY CONFER TO SATISFY DEMANDS

Only Informal Conversations Before Conference in U. S.

LONDON, July 25 (Monday).—The London Times, while noting that there will be no meeting in London preliminary to the Washington conference, says it is probable there will be "preliminary conversations" here within the next month between accredited representatives of the Powers which will be parties to the Washington conference.

Premiers Hughes and Massey, according to the Times, probably will attend the conference, and it is probable that a sensible and practicable compromise between the dominions' desire for representation in the Pacific discussions and President Harding's opposition to both a preliminary conference in London and postponement of that at Washington until spring.

It is believed that such conversations, though informal, would insure the wishes and feelings of Australia and New Zealand having full weight.

SINN FEIN COUNTESS FREED FROM PRISON

Parliament Member Had Served Seven Months.

DUBLIN, July 24.—Countess Georgina Markievicz, Sinn Fein Member of Parliament for St. Patrick's division of Dublin, was released from Mountjoy prison to-day. She had served seven months of a two year sentence imposed last December.

Countess Markievicz, who was elected Member of Parliament in 1918, was the first woman ever named for membership in that body, but never took her seat.

She also has been named Minister of Labor by the Dail Eireann, or Irish Republican Parliament.

Countess Markievicz has long been prominent in Irish republic activities and has been arrested several times in connection with them. She figured in the Dublin revolt of 1916, following which she was held prisoner for a time.

The charge on which she was being held until yesterday was that of conspiring to organize a seditious society. For this she was sentenced on December 23 last by court-martial in Dublin to two years' imprisonment at hard labor. The "seditious society" referred to in the charge was a Sinn Fein Boy Scouts society.

During her imprisonment, on May 13, 1921, Countess Markievicz was nominated unopposed for the southern Irish Parliament.

GAME WARDEN ARRESTS HOST.

Invited to Eat Quail He Performs Duty.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., July 24.—S. S. Gordon of Oakland will think twice before he ever again declines an invitation to eat quail before he confides in strangers.

Encamped on the bank of Garcia Creek, he was cooking his breakfast when W. B. Sellmer, game warden, approached.

"Sit down and have a bite of quail," Gordon invited. "Just got a couple. I'll never eat wild game unless it is killed in open season," said Sellmer. Gordon then accompanied Sellmer to Novato, where, after a plea of guilty, he was paid Justice of the Peace Herman Rudloff a fine of \$50.

BLOCKADE ENVOYS NAMED.

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 24.—States to be represented on the Economic Blockade Commission of the League of Nations have named their delegates as follows: France, Jean Guay; Sweden, Max Huber; Norway, Christian Sparre; Japan, Minoruichi; Cuba, Dr. Armitage de Aguiar y Betancourt; Spain, Pablo Garmica; and Italy, Carlo Schanzer.

JAPAN MAY ACCEPT ON CHINA OPEN DOOR

Likely to Urge Free Field for Trade if She Joins in Far Eastern Conference.

DANGER POINTED OUT

Publicists Say Understanding With United States Is Imperative.

PARTICIPATION IS URGED

Asserted Nippon Considers Expansion of Sea Power Menace to Safety.

By the Associated Press.

TOKYO, July 24.—The belief prevails in diplomatic circles here that the reply of the United States to Japan's query as to the nature and scope of the questions to be discussed at the proposed conference on Far Eastern questions and disarmament, which is understood to be of a nature to reassure Japan as to the objects of the conference, will be followed by an intimation by Japan that she will accept participation in the Far Eastern discussions.

The War Minister, Hanzo Yamanashi, is quoted as saying that curtailment of the various armies is hedged in with difficulties. Apparently China cannot be forced to reduce her armies, he declared, while France cannot reduce until convinced of the impotency of Germany to strike again. It also must be remembered, he said, that the United States can potentially mobilize at any moment as powerful an army as it did during the world war.

May Make Reservations.

It is believed here that Japan has received from the Allies word that they do not interpret the proposed conference as in any way directed against the interests of Japan. It is considered unlikely the participants will be able definitely to arrange the agenda before an official assembly of the Congress, for which the Washington Administration apparently desires to issue invitations as soon as possible. Therefore, the diplomats here express the opinion that Japan may accept reservations and maintain perfect freedom without being committed in advance to any line of action.

The more moderate tone of public discussion of the subject in Tokyo would appear to indicate that word has been passed semi-officially to consider the situation calmly and dispassionately. To whatever position the relation of Japan and the United States have been tense, it is generally believed here that the forthcoming conference will hasten a solution. This belief is taken to explain the intensity and carefulness with which Japan's statesmen are addressing themselves to the new international situation.

Publicists are reverting to their original viewpoint as to the imperative necessity for the creation of a permanent practical understanding with America, which they now deem more urgent than ever because of the uncertainty surrounding the future of the alliance with Great Britain. In all circles here it is difficult in the way of attaining an accord on armaments and the more thorny questions of politics apparently are realized, but in responsible quarters the feeling is that Japan must participate in the conference for her own good.

Sen Power Termed Menace.

Kotaro Mochizuki, members of the House of Representatives and diplomatic expert of the Kenmei-kai, or Opposition party, who has been a frequent visitor to the United States, concludes a series of articles on "Rivalry in the Pacific and the Risk of War" by declaring that Japan considers America's practical understanding with America a menace to her safety. A solution of the Pacific problems, he states, hinges on whether the United States will recognize the rational and legitimate development of Japan in the Far East, in return for Japan's recognition of the Monroe Doctrine as defining the special position of the United States in the Americas.

If Japan wishes to survive, Representative Mochizuki asserts, she must seek raw materials and an outlet for her products chiefly in China, whose development the writer says Japan seeks.

DUNNE SAYS IRISH WILL ACCEPT REPUBLIC ONLY

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, July 24.—"The Irish peace terms printed exclusively by THE NEW YORK HERALD will not meet with the approval of the Irish people," commented former Gov. Edward F. Dunne to-night. Dunne was a member of the Irish-American delegation to the Peace Conference two years ago. Continuing, he said:

"When in Ireland two years ago I found that 80 per cent. of the people were in complete agreement with me. They have not changed their minds, and they never will. The plan of reserving to Britain the right to make peace or war; the right to control the army and navy and the air forces is out of the question. The aspiration of the people of Ireland is to have their own army and navy. They will insist on their own right to make peace or war. Ireland wants to be free without any jokers attached to her freedom. When she is free she will enter into a commercial alliance with England that will be of great advantage to both. England has nothing to fear from free Ireland. Of course I am giving this opinion based on my observations when in Ireland two years ago."

"I am positive that the proposed peace terms will be turned down by the Irish Parliament. The Irish will not accept British rule under any form. The Irish people want no halfway freedom. They will not surrender their right to make treaties with other countries. Ireland claims the same rights as Norway. Norway is free. Free Ireland has not been a menace to Denmark. I feel sure that President De Valera will reject the proposed peace terms."

JAPAN FOLLOWS J. S. ON CHINA OPEN DOOR

Likely to Urge Free Field for Trade if She Joins in Far Eastern Conference.

DANGER POINTED OUT

Publicists Say Understanding With United States Is Imperative.

PARTICIPATION IS URGED

Asserted Nippon Considers Expansion of Sea Power Menace to Safety.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Although the conclusions of the Diplomatic Advisory Council of Japan, which has been meeting in Tokyo, are expected to decide finally the course of that country with respect to participation in the proposed Far Eastern conference, it was stated authoritatively to-day to be virtually certain that Japan will ask assurance that a formal agreement as to the scope of the conference discussions be reached prior to the meeting.

Formulation of such an agreement, it also was stated, need not precede response by Japan to the overtures of Secretary Hughes, but must, in the view of the Japanese Government, come at some time between the reply to the American Secretary of State and the actual meeting of the conference.

Formulation of the agreement might come before the extension of the formal invitation to the conference. In fact, there are some indications that the Japanese would prefer that arrangement, but if not then the formal invitation itself will, it is expected, make these limitations clear.

Principal subjects for discussion by the proposed conference under the head of Far Eastern questions are considered in Japanese circles here to embrace the status of China, its relations to other governments, its complex internal economic conditions and the possibility of reconciling various conflicting concessions held by foreign governments as well as individuals. The Japanese believe that there shall be no interference by the conference with vested rights and concessions, but that it is entirely proper that efforts should be made to relieve friction that has grown out of overlapping claims.

Claims of Powers in China.

Japan claims certain exclusive rights in Manchuria. Great Britain asserts control of a sphere of influence in the whole Yangtze Valley; America has railway concessions through middle China; Belgium and Holland are also interested financially in such enterprises, while France dominates the Chinese postal system as a counter-balance to England's control of the Chinese maritime customs. Japan also enjoys valuable and exclusive rights in Peking Province.

That the conference might consider the framing of some plan for a simplification of all these concessions will be favored by Japan. It is understood, incidentally, that would affect an American concession based on a tobacco tax monopoly and might also involve a review of the arrangements made by the consortium which undertook to finance China.

The Japanese hope and expectation is understood to be that, notwithstanding China's reservations, the subject of the Japanese occupation of Shantung before the conference, that matter may yet be adjusted in advance by direct negotiations between the two governments. It is also believed that the Japanese quarters here that the controversy with the United States as to cable rights in the Island of Yap may be settled "out of court" by direct negotiations, and Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, American officials, however, are not so positive about this.

While they hope for direct settlement, it is fully understood that the issue presented in this case, apparently confined to a mere question of the right to operate a submarine cable, might easily be greatly enlarged, so as to involve the whole subject of mandates over the Pacific Islands.

Japan Sees a Loss to Her.

Should the direct negotiation of this subject fail, therefore, it is believed to be almost inevitable that the Washington conference will be obliged to consider this subject in its broadest aspect. Japan is understood to be fully prepared in that case to challenge the right of the British Pacific dominions to the exclusive control of the many islands in the Pacific south of the equator formerly owned by Germany, which are regarded by the Japanese as much more important and promising in the matter of trade opportunities than the former German owned islands north of the equator, which were assigned to Japan by the Supreme Council.

The occupation by Japan of a portion of northern Saghalien and the adjacent Asiatic mainland as a result of a measure of Shidehara more than a year ago may be settled as a result of negotiations which the Japanese Government has begun through a special commissioner with the Government of the Far Eastern republic at Chita. Should this fail, however, it is expected that the Washington conference will be called upon to deal with that subject.

It appears, however, that the main Japanese efforts will be directed to the removal of all restrictions and discriminations in trading with China and in the development of that country, carrying out the open door policy initiated by the late John Hay, and assurance on that point, already conveyed to Secretary Hughes, is believed to account for much of the attention that has been regarding the success of the projected conference.

STOLEN CAR IMPROVED.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 24.—W. Bryans, whose automobile was stolen in January, has recovered the machine, but finds it is in far better condition than when it was stolen. The machine was found in the possession of a Chinese at Watsonville, who said he had purchased it from a Mexican. The Chinese had a new top put on, bought new tires and other equipment and had the car repainted.

Ice-Cooled Breezes

From blistered asphalt, into the forest green of one of the Avenue's exclusive restaurants. Green hangings exclude the sunlight—make of the room a sylvan dell. Breezes as cool as a merry mountain stream revive you. You look for their source. Covered in green ferns and vines is a table on which rests a block of crystal-clear ice. From behind it an electric fan wafts the fairy breezes to you.

A hint to the hostess is sufficient. Order an extra block of sparkling, crystal-clear Knickerbocker Ice. Arrange with ferns and flowers and a fan to waft the fragrant breezes across the snow-lined tables.

Knickerbocker ICE Company

BROADWAY At 34th Street

Peck & Peck's

Knitted Capes from Peck & Peck's

A HANDY and good-to-look-at morning, afternoon and evening wrap. Made of the softest of wool, these knitted capes are fashionably suitable for summer wear on every occasion. They come in all colors and their cost is \$32.50 to \$65.00.

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Continuing To-day (Monday)

Our \$50 Suits

For Men and Young Men

Reduced to

\$29

We cut \$21 off their original price so that there'd be no question as to which store was offering the "biggest buy" in town!

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Will Feature Specially Today

MEN'S Pongee Silk Suits

(Coat and Trousers)

at **23.00**

This is an extremely low price for suits of such high character in material, tailoring and finish. They are very light in weight—just the proper suits for warm weather wear.

Carefully made of fine quality natural tan pongee silk, in single-breasted, double-breasted and sports models.

They will simply make you feel refreshed and comfortable in every way the moment you dress in one of them.

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